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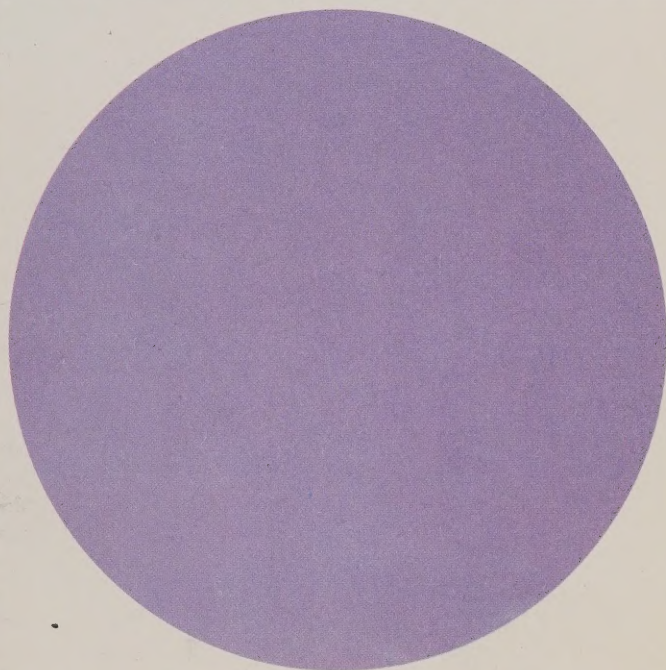
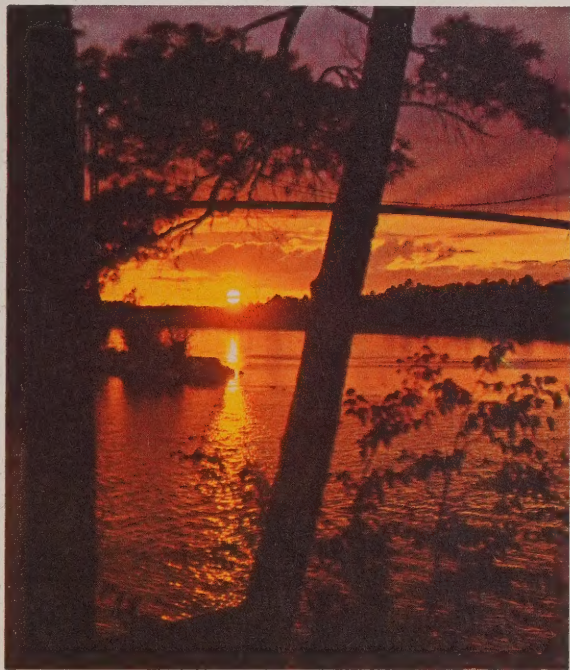
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South
East



Southeast Region

The gift of a grateful queen each spring turns Canada's capital city into a wonderland of colour.

The queen was Juliana of the Netherlands, who spent the wartime years sheltered with her family in the safety of Ottawa. The gift was the millions of tulips which each May burst into bloom among crocuses and daffodils, blanketing the city's slopes and parks.

Along the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River, the pleasure cruisers slip quietly through the city, past the pealing bells of the Peace Tower atop Parliament Hill.

Fifty miles to the south, business already is brisk along the broad St. Lawrence River. Ocean freighters, tramp steamers, lakers and pleasure craft chug past one another in and out of Great Lakes ports hundreds of miles inland.

Huge trailer trucks and thousands of autos scurry along the highways intertwined throughout the region and overhead is the steady drone of commercial, military and private aircraft.

At Upper Canada Village, the world has turned back in time. Here, in a restored river community of 150 years ago, the blacksmith calmly shoes the horses as women sit patiently spinning their yarn.

This is southeastern Ontario where yesterday meets today in a charming blend of history and commerce.

Heartline of the area is the mighty

St. Lawrence, linking the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. Tamed and conquered by one of the world's great international power projects it now provides the electricity to industries of the area, industries whose products often are exported along the same waterway.

Despite the initial surge of industrial expansion throughout southeastern Ontario, it is impossible to long escape the implications of history. From the days of Canada's earliest explorers, the St. Lawrence River has been a principal player in the dramatic story of Canada's ever-burgeoning development. Voyageurs pushed their huge freight canoes along its length, portaging past the famed Long Sault rapids in their hungry hunt for the furs and riches of the far-off interior.

Frontenac in 1673 beached his canoe near Kingston to establish a French fort there, claiming the area for King Louis XIV. In the 18th century the United Empire Loyalists, who fled the U.S. following the Revolutionary War, settled along the north shore of the river clearing forests to build farms still being tilled today. The river's banks have echoed to the angry gunfire of the War of 1812 and the staccato cadence of British and Canadian troops drilling on the parade grounds of Fort Henry near Kingston. Indeed, it was thanks to the War of 1812



Department of Tourism & Information

Province of Ontario Parliament Buildings Toronto Canada

Hon. James Auld
Minister

A. S. Bray
Deputy Minister

Ottawa home of Canada's Parliament



Rural plowing match



and the British military planners that boaters today are offered the chance of a superb triangle cruise from Kingston via the Rideau Canal to Ottawa, down the Ottawa River to the St. Lawrence at Montreal and back up the St. Lawrence to Kingston.

Fearing that American domination of the St. Lawrence could strangle the commercial route to the Ontario heartland, military engineers following the War of 1812 designed the 123 mile waterway to provide an alternate route for shipping. It was built with typical British thoroughness. Using hand tools and mules for transport, the soldiers and engineers fitted together four-by-six foot limestone blocks to build the 47 locks which guide today's pleasure craft along the scenic system.

At Jones Falls, the engineers designed a horseshoe dam 400 feet long, 80 feet high and 300 feet thick at its base. Today, more than a century later, the original blocks still mesh snugly to hold back water. The vast triangle that is southeastern Ontario begins at its western edge with the farming peninsula of Prince Edward County. Originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, it is a lush, rolling land cultivated for its canning crops, apple orchards and dairy farms.

Excellent highways speed the motorists along the Lake Ontario shore to the resort

area and sand dunes around Picton, and nearby Lake on the Mountain with its stunning view of the rocky straits leading to Picton harbor.

The highway continues along the southern shore of the peninsula bordering the quiet waters of the Bay of Quinte—indeed a boating paradise. A swing-bridge carries traffic across the bay into the city of Belleville, centre of Canada's cheese industry.

A few miles to the east lies Kingston, the Limestone City.

Now a quiet university and manufacturing centre, Kingston has rocked to the turbulence of early wars and the political history leading to Canada's confederation. Still guarding the heights overlooking the city is Fort Henry, a perfect reconstruction of a fortress designed to ward off the 19th century threat of invasion from U.S. troops stationed across the river.

Now, tens of thousands of U.S. visitors pour through the fort each year to watch the impeccable drill of its garrison, hand-picked Canadian university students dressed in uniforms of British Regiments of the 1860's and firing weapons of the era. Linked by ferries to Kingston on the north and Cape Vincent, N.Y., on the south is Wolfe Island, named for the legendary conqueror of Quebec. It is the westernmost of the world-famous thousand islands which extend eastward in the

Marina near
Kingston provides
boating services





Magnificent view from 1000 Islands Bridge



Oxen still toil at Upper Canada Village



St. Lawrence for more than 50 miles. Heart of the Thousand Islands region is Gananoque, a favourite port for visiting yachtsmen with its marinas and dockside shopping areas.

On Hill Island, near Ivy Lea, the towering Skydeck offers a superlative view of the island-filled waterway.

It is at this point that the Thousand Island International Bridge soars into the sky from the village of Ivy Lea, leap-frogging and island-hopping its way to the U.S. shores of the St. Lawrence.

From the bridge, the view is breathtaking with the lush, green islands surrounded by the boat-dotted waters of the river. On many of the islands are vast, privately-owned estates, accessible only by boat. Others contain public parks and campsites and almost all offer natural harbours for pleasure boats.

From here to the city of Brockville, the highway winds its way along the river's shore past beautiful bays and numerous parks and camp sites. Brockville is a city of charm, with stately homes and mansions lining its waterfront.

Another short drive brings the traveller to Upper Canada Village, the historical showpiece of southeastern Ontario. More than 40 homes and buildings rescued from the floods after the damming of the river, have been restored and relocated to tell the story of the

development of a typical river community circa 1784 to 1867.

A living museum of Ontario's history, the village is populated by people going about the tasks of a century or more ago and the patient plodding of the oxen contrasts sharply with the speedy arrival of the stagecoach in front of the tavern. The village sits next to Crysler Farm Battlefield Park, a vast, tree-lined expanse of lawns ending in the Battle Memorial Mound on the shores of the famous river. The memorial commemorates the gallant 800 British and Canadian soldiers who, in 1813, defeated a force of 4,000 U.S. troops and, in preventing the capture of Montreal, played a decisive part in winning the War of 1812.

Both the Village and the Memorial Park are operated by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission which maintains a 170-mile chain of parks, camp and trailer sites along the river. Newest addition to the system is a championship-calibre golf-course near Upper Canada Village.

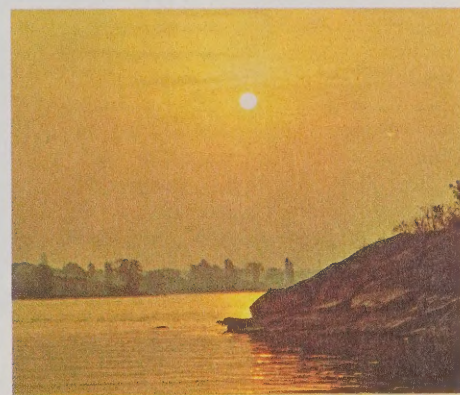
Key to the joint U.S.-Canadian river project is the massive Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station which straddles the river at Cornwall. Tours of the generating station are run on an hourly basis and films at the plant show the progressive steps in the damming and flooding of the St. Lawrence Valley.

Thundering cannon light night sky at Fort Henry





Christ Church, Upper Canada Village



Travellers moving northeastward from Kingston can follow the route of the Rideau Canal towards Smiths Falls and Ottawa. Here, climbing and tumbling over the rocky slopes of the Canadian Shield, the highway darts through a maze of lakes and resort areas in sharp contrast to the calm, level slopes of the St. Lawrence Valley.

Northwest of Kingston is the Hastings and Land O' Lakes area strongly reminiscent of the countryside of England, with its well-manicured farms. Even the place names are as British as tea and crumpets: Marmora, Tweed and Huntingdon.

And, the careful listener will still note a touch of Irish brogue in the language of the local residents.

Bancroft, to the north, centres the uranium-ore fields which lie beneath rock outcroppings and provide a bonanza for amateur geologists. Found here are bright green amazonite, emerald beryl, lilac-hued calcite, dark corundum, brick-red feldspar, jet black hornblende, milky-white moonstone and black tourmaline and augite.

Here, as in almost all of southeastern Ontario, the fishing is excellent. Species include trout, bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge.

At the far northern tip of the southeastern region, in an area as remote and timeless as antiquity, the traveller crashes head-on into the 20th century.

Canada's Atomic Age was born here—at Chalk River in the upper reaches of the Ottawa Valley. Still working in isolated secrecy scientists and engineers at the Chalk River plants are probing deeply into the mysteries of the atom and its peaceful utilization.

A few miles away, to house the Chalk River workers, the model town of Deep River has grown at the point where the Ottawa River is said to reach a depth unmatched by any other river in the world.

Travelling on a branch of the Trans-Canada Highway, motorists can drive southeasterly along the banks of the Ottawa River.

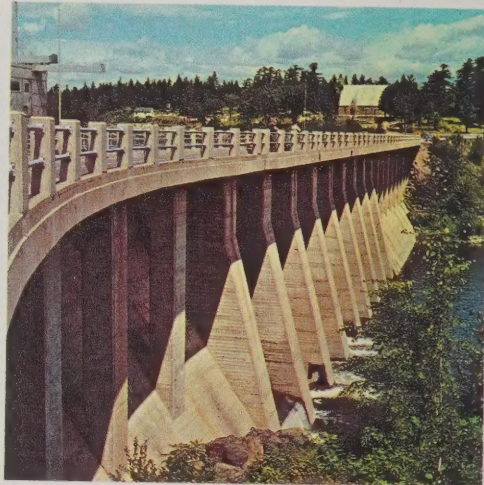
Once the trail of Champlain and the early explorers, the river today provides transportation for huge log rafts towed down to pulp and paper mills as far south as Ottawa and Hull, Quebec.

The route continues through Pembroke, which in 1844 became the first town in Ontario to light its streets electrically; past the remaining white-caulked log homes of Renfrew, and into Ottawa, the seat of Canada's government.

Here, the problem is not what to see, but how to find time to see it all.

On summer mornings the clicking of camera shutters all but muffles the slap of hands on rifles as members of Her Majesty's Canadian Guards step off the changing of the guard in front of the towered, Gothic centre block of Parliament.

Chenau Dam near Renfrew



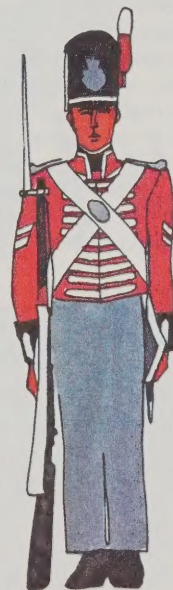
1000 Islands area park



GP-14 regatta at Chrysler Park



Jones Falls
on Rideau Canal



Equal favourites with camera fans are the ramrod-straight sentinels of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in their scarlet tunics, blue breeches and broad-brimmed hats.

Ottawa is one of the few major cities in the world with a waterfall at its centre flanked by graceful parklands and modern and traditional architecture.

Here visitors can see the magnificent collection of the National Art Museum; tour the National Museum and the War Museum; and even inspect the gardens and lawns of Rideau Hall during summer months when the Governor General is not in residence.

A city of nearly a half-million people, Ottawa reflects the separate heritages of British and French Canada and in its calm, graceful demeanor provides the visitor with an atmosphere typically Canadian.

Points of Interest

Ottawa

Year-Round

Parliament Buildings—Conducted tours weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays to 6 p.m. During July and August, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Royal Canadian Mint—Open by **appointment** (call 236-3132) Monday to Friday 9 to 11:30 a.m., 1:30 to 3 p.m.

Public Archives—Open weekdays 9 a.m.

to 5 p.m., Sunday and holidays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. July and August weekdays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays and holidays 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

National Museum—Natural history displays weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. July and August weekdays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

National Art Gallery—Watch for special showings. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and holidays 2 to 6 p.m.

Canadian War Museum—Open weekdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 1 to 5 p.m. June 15 to September 4 weekdays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays 1 to 9 p.m.

Seasonal:

Canadian Tulip Festival—May 15 to 30.
Dominion Observatory—Saturdays May to August, 9 to 11 p.m. April, September and October 8 to 10 p.m.

Changing of the Guard—July and August, Parliament Hill to 10 a.m. Her Majesty's Canadian Guards complete ceremony then parade to Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor General.

Rideau Hall—Grounds open 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in July and August when His Excellency is not in residence.

Bytown Museum—June 15 to September 30. Monday to Saturday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday, noon to 5 p.m.



Rideau Canal carries boaters through Ottawa



Seeley's Bay on Rideau waterway

Upper Canada Village Open mid-May to mid-October. Re-created and re-located living museum of early days. Adults, \$2. Children under 16 free if accompanied by adult.

Crysler Farm Battle Park—Open mid-May to mid-October. Free. Located next to Upper Canada Village. Interpretive museum with excellent mural of Battle of Cryslers farm.

Cornwall Robert H. Saunders Power Dam—Daily tours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. July and August, 9 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Kingston Fort Henry—Daily displays of drill tactics and barracks life circa 1867, by Fort Henry Guard uniformed as British Regiment, mid-May to Labour Day. Retreat Ceremony Wednesdays thirty minutes before sundown, July and August.

Hill Island (Ivy Lea) Skydeck—Open May to October. View of islands from observation tower.

Reception Centres The Ontario Department of Tourism & Information maintains tourist Reception Centres in this region at: **Ivy Lea** (west of Thousand Islands Bridge exit) Open all year.

Johnstown (at Prescott-Ogdensburg Bridge exit) Open May 15 to Sept. 15.

Cornwall (Brookdale Ave., at Seaway International Bridge exit) Open all year.

Lancaster (Hwy. 401, 6 miles west of Ontario-Quebec border) Open all year.

Hawkesbury (Town Hall Square) Open May 15 to Sept. 15.

Golf

Southeastern Ontario, like the rest of the province, abounds with good golf courses—both private and public. Nine hole courses are available at Westport, Brockville, Arnprior, Appleton, Carleton Place, Deep River, Gananoque, Kemptville, Mallorytown, Napanee, Pembroke, Smiths Falls, Perth, Prescott, Picton, Renfrew, Trenton and Morrisburg, among myriad others. There are 18-hole courses at Kingston and Ottawa, one at Cornwall and a new one at Upper Canada Village. Clubs are available for rental at many of these courses.

Hunting

Whether the aim is a head for the trophy room or a Hungarian partridge for the table, Ontario offers a target and a season. Hunting regulations change depending on the year and the region. Complete details can be obtained from this department. Licence costs vary according to the game desired. To obtain a licence, resident hunters only must show a previous licence or certificate of competence under the Ontario hunter safety training program. However, the following may provide a

Ageless grace
of Cryslers Hall, Upper
Canada Village





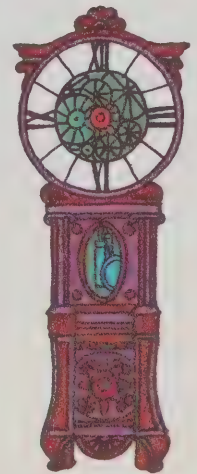
Water-powered sawmill, Killaloe



Peace Tower, Ottawa



Ottawa's Rideau Hall



guideline in planning a hunting vacation. In southeastern Ontario the season for squirrels, duck, geese, woodcock and grouse is generally from late September to mid-December. Hungarian partridge, late September to late November. Pheasant, early October to November. Rabbits, mid-September to late March. Black bear, September 1 to June 30. Raccoon and fox may be hunted all year by residents but for non-residents all game seasons effectively end on February 28, when their licences become invalid. A spring bear licence for non-residents (\$10.50), valid from April 1 to June 30, is available for those wishing to hunt bears during this period.

Fishing

For a \$6.50 licence, or a 3-day licence at \$3.25, visiting adults can take their

chances with the more than one dozen varieties of game fish in Ontario waters. Children 16 years of age and under do not need a licence, but their catch will count on the adult's daily limit. Fishing licences can be purchased at the majority of Department of Tourism and Information reception centres, sporting goods and hardware stores, Lands and Forests offices, and at tourist outfitters' camps and lodges.

Regulations vary for each area and each type of fish and definite information regarding seasons should be obtained from this department before planning a fishing trip.

However, the following may serve as a guideline.

Largemouth and smallmouth bass—late June to November except in some Eastern townships. Brook, rainbow, steelhead, Kamloops and brown trout, March 1 to

October 4, except part of Peterborough County; pike May 8 to March 31, with a number of exceptions; yellow walleye, walleye, dore or pikeperch, early May to late February; whitefish, blue pickerel, open season; lake trout, March 1 to early October; muskellunge, late June to late November.

Muskellunge, 28 inches, two per day.

Trout, five per day except brook or speckled trout—10 pounds per day plus one fish, or 15 fish (whichever is the lesser.)

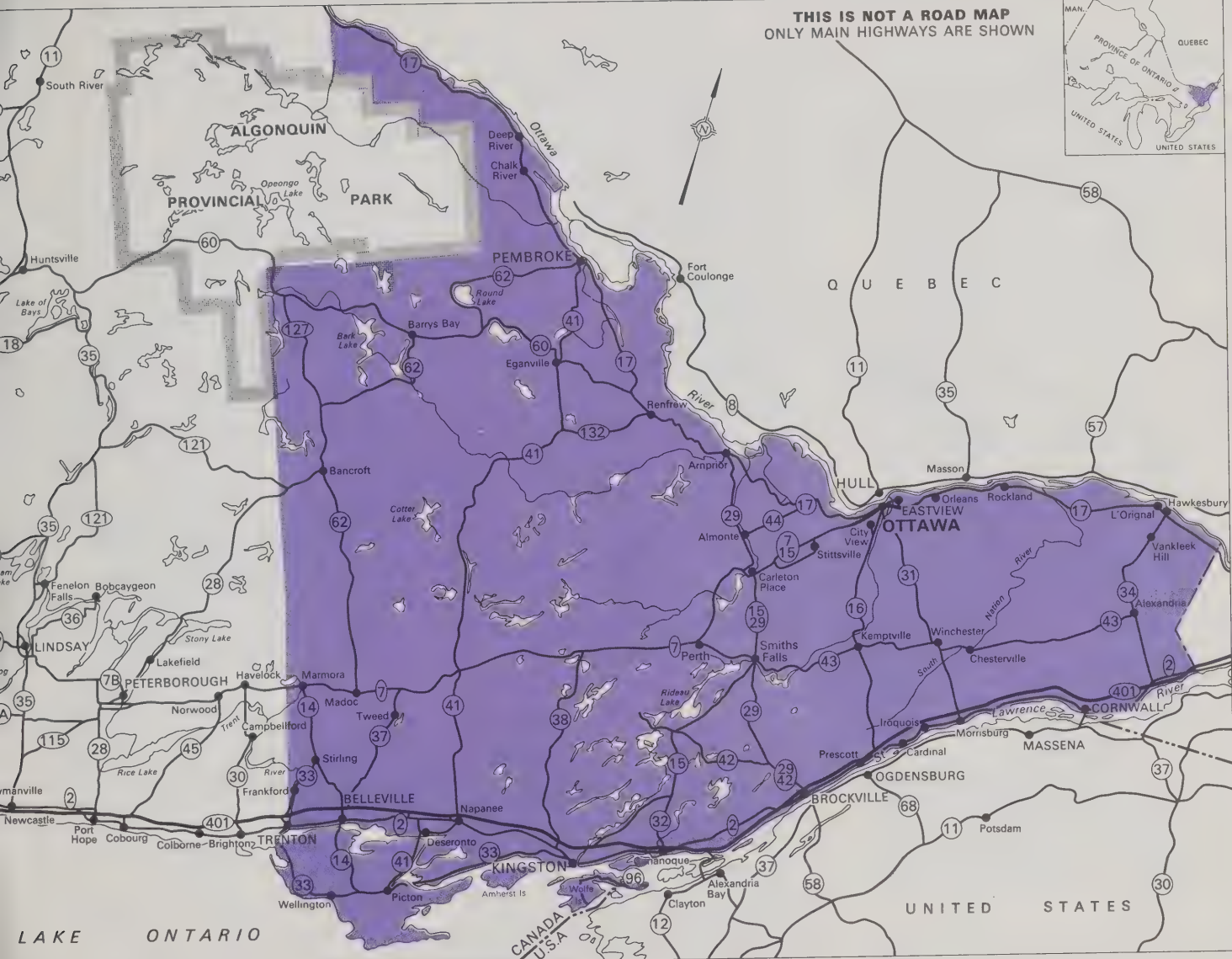
Perch, 35 per day in St. Lawrence River and Lake St. Francis area.

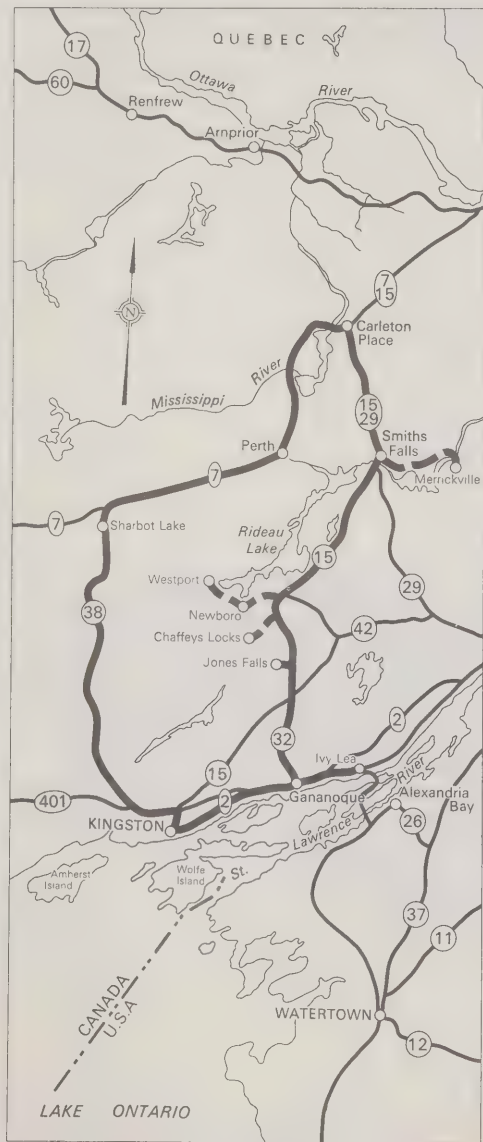
Sturgeon, one per day.

Whitefish, no limit.

No person may have more than one day's catch in his possession. Fishing with artificial light, dynamite or by snagging is prohibited. Some spear fishing and fishing with bow and arrow is permitted for pike and coarse fish in specified areas.

A map of Ontario, Canada, showing its provincial boundaries with Manitoba (MAN.) to the west, Quebec to the east, and the United States to the south. The study area is indicated by a shaded region in the north-east corner of Ontario, near the border with Quebec and the United States.





Tour one—Two days

Here is a tour designed to take the motorist through a portion of southeastern Ontario rich in history and scenic beauty. From the spectacular viewpoint of the Thousand Islands Bridge, the tour moves on through resort country of hills and lakes, concluding the first day in the Scottish settlement of Perth.

The second day provides a smooth journey through picturesque parklands and leaves time for a tour of colourful and exciting Fort Henry at Kingston before concluding at the bridge.

Mile 0—Thousand Islands Bridge:

Linking Ontario and the U.S., this high-flying span (toll \$1, one-way; \$1.50 return) offers sweeping cameras-eye view of the famous Thousand Islands. The exit road leads directly to...

Mile 2—Ivy Lea Reception Centre:

—Attractive receptionists provide free information and publications at this Department of Tourism and Information centre and will point out how to arrange a boat cruise of the Thousand Islands (section of the St. Lawrence River). Then follow Highway 401 west to...

Mile Eight—Gananoque:

Settled by United Empire Loyalists in 1784, Gananoque is the turning-off point on the tour. Head north along Highways 32 and 15 and take time out for side trips to Rideau Lakes resorts such as Jones Falls and Chaffey's Locks, Newboro and Westport. Continue north to...

Mile 55—Smiths Falls:

Another 1784 Loyalist Town, it is now a major stopping point for pleasure craft cruising the Rideau Canal system. Here, the sightseeing includes a visit to the home of Colonel By,

designer of the canal and an old blockhouse at nearby Merrickville. Then, head north on Highway 29 to...

Mile 74—Carleton Place:

Here is a century-old logging town now specializing in wool and iron products. Turn south on Highway 7 for a picnicking and fishing stop at Mississippi Lake Park, then continue south on Highway 7 to...

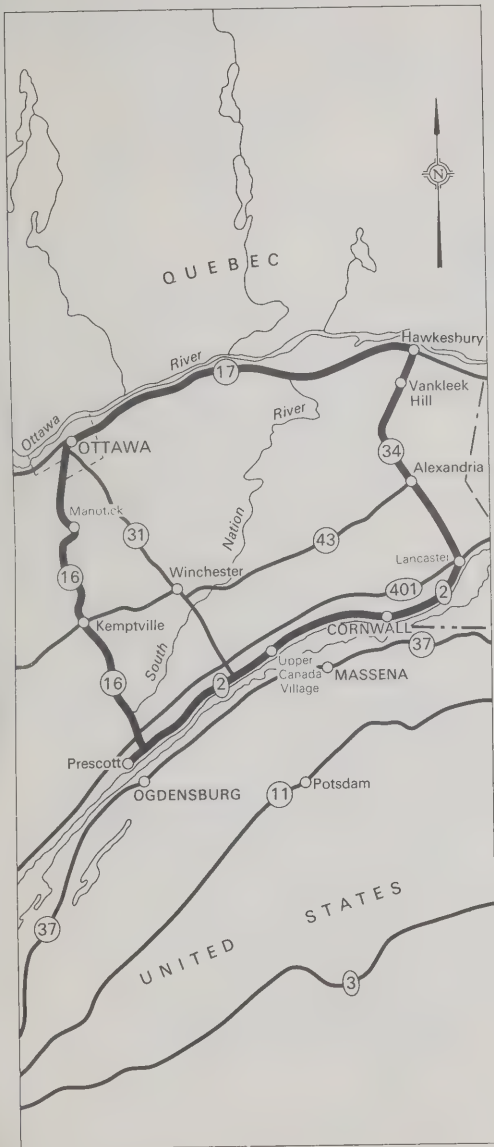
Mile 96—Perth: Stopping-off point on the two-day tour is this lovely community on the Tay River. Here are old-country style cottages, Boulton House (1832) and a museum containing a replica of the six-foot by 28-foot 22,000 pound cheese exhibited at the 1892 Chicago World Fair. Within 50 miles are resorts and nearly 100 lakes. On following day set out west on Highway 7 to...

Mile 113—Silver Lake Provincial Park: Here is camping and picnicking, beaches for swimming and fishing for bass and lake trout. Turn south on Highway 38 to...

Mile 121—Sharbot Lake: Stop off at this charming resort centre then follow Highway 38 to Highway 401. Follow it east to Highway 15, then turn south to Kingston and...

Mile 175—Fort Henry: This fortress, more than 130 years old, was restored in 1938. Its world-famed summer garrison is comprised of Canadian university students dressed in 1867 uniforms and performing drill and gun manoeuvres of that era with original weapons. Leaving the fort, turn east on Highway 2, stop at the Ivy Lea reception centre to say goodbye and tell them how you enjoyed the trip, then re-enter the U.S. via...

Mile 203—Thousand Island Bridge.



Tour two—Two days

Tour Two, 230 miles long, can be done in two days, but to get full benefit time should be left to spend at least an extra day each in Ottawa and in Upper Canada Village. U.S. motorists may prefer to start this tour from the International Bridges at either Cornwall (Mile 114), toll \$1.50, return \$2, or Johnstown, near Prescott, (Mile 162), toll \$1.

Mile 0—Ottawa: For a full tour of the nation's capital contact the Ottawa Tourist Bureau, 50 Elgin Street. Be sure to visit The Parliament Buildings, National Gallery, National Museum, Bytown Museum, Carleton University campus and the numerous public parks. Set out on tour from the War Memorial on Confederation Square (and don't be worried by its local nickname, Confusion Square) and head east on Highway 17 along the Ottawa River to . . .

Mile 40—South Nation Provincial Park: Camp, fish, swim or picnic then travel on to . . .

Mile 58—Hawkesbury: Settled in 1798 as a grist and sawmill town, it now has a huge pulp and paper mill. Provincial Tourist and Information Centres' receptionists will answer all questions and provide free travel information. Nearby is the site where, in 1660, Adam Dollard des Ormeaus and with a few French companions and Indian friends sacrificed their lives to save Montreal from an Iroquois attack. Turn south on Highway 34 Vankleek Hill and . . .

Mile 83—Alexandria: Land of Ralph Connor's "Glengarry School Days" (you'll see the school later at Upper Canada Village) the country was settled by Scots—as can be gathered from the name of

nearby Loch Garry. Head south to Lancaster (the largest cairn in Ontario is on Memorial Island) then turn west on Highway 2 to . . .

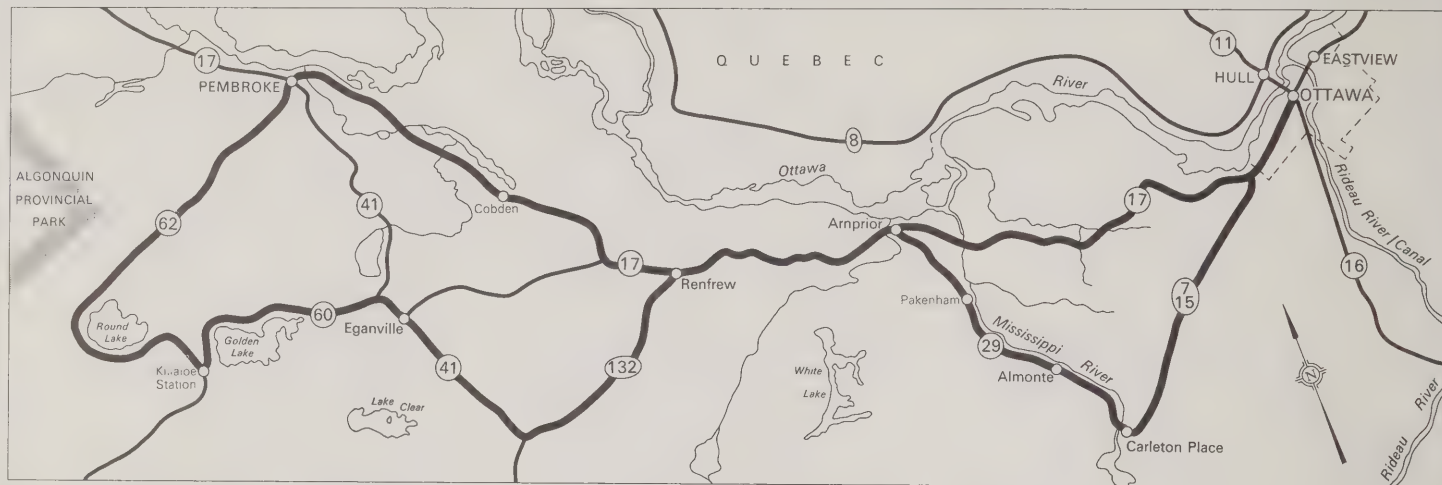
Mile 114—Cornwall: Site of the first Long Sault canal in 1784, its main industries now are rayon and pulp and paper mills. Sightseeing cruises from nearby Long Sault through Seaway locks and canal twice daily. Tourist Reception Centre. Excellent accommodation for overnight stop. Head west on Highway 2 and tour the Robert Saunders Generating Station, part of the joint Canadian-U.S. undertaking opening the seaway for ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes. Continue west on Highway 2 to . . .

Mile 130—Upper Canada Village: The early history of the St. Lawrence Valley comes to life in this restoration of a community typical of those which grew up in the area from 1784-1867. Pioneer artisans and tradesmen go about the daily tasks of that era and children can ride the horse-drawn bateau along the canal. Admission, \$2 for adults; children under 16 free. Continue west on Highway 2 to . . .

Mile 162—Prescott: Visit Fort Wellington, erected in 1812, the windmill lighthouse and ancient canal lock. Return east on Highway 2 to Highway 16 then go north to . . .

Mile 193—Rideau Provincial Park: Here is camping, fishing, swimming, and picnicking. For those interested in conservation, the Ontario government forest tree nursery and agriculture school are three miles back at Kemptville. Head north via Manotick and the Dominion Experimental Farm to . . .

Mile 230—Ottawa.



Tour three—Three days

A slow, easy pace is ideal for this journey through the Upper and Lower Ottawa Valley areas. Settled parts of the area are as old as Canada's history and opportunities abound for views of spectacular landscapes.

Mile 0—Ottawa: After touring Canada's capital city, begin the trip from the National War Memorial in Confederation Square and travel west on Highway 17 to ...

Mile 42—Arnprior: A century-old logging town boasting one of Canada's largest sawmills, located at the juncture of the Madawaska and Ottawa Rivers. Continue west on Highway 17 (a part of the Trans-Canada Highway system) to ...

Mile 63—Renfrew: Now a key industrial town in the Ottawa Valley, it is one of the oldest settled communities in the area.

Continue on Highway 17 to ...

Mile 81—Cobden: On Muskrat Lake. Here, in 1615 explorer Samuel de Champlain lost his astrolabe, found under a log 250 years later by a schoolboy. Continue along Highway 17 to ...

Mile 99—Pembroke: A century old white pine logging centre. Visit a museum based on Champlain's travels and see the tallest Indian totem pole in Ontario. Youngsters will appreciate a trip to the government fish hatchery and wildfowl sanctuary. A good resting point for the first night. Turn west and then south on Highway 62 ...

Mile 146—Killaloe Station: Turn east onto Highway 60. While rounding Golden Lake stop for a visit to the Algonquin Reserve and browse through the interesting Indian Museum. Turn south on Highway 41 to ...

Mile 168—Eganville: On Bonnechere River. See the nearby Bonnechere Caves with fossils millions of years old. Continue south on Highway 41, to the junction of Highway 132. Turn east and travel through logging country to ...

Mile 200—Renfrew: Spend the night in this colourful centre. In the morning drive east on Highway 17 to Arnprior, then south on Highway 29 to Pakenham, heart of the Mississippi River (no relation) fishing country and continue to ...

Mile 240—Almonte: Good hunting, fishing and camping. Claims to be the centre where James Naismith invented the game of basketball in 1891. Visit the intriguing old Mill of Kintail. Continue south on Highway 29, then east on Highways 7B, 7 and 15 to ...

Mile 284—Ottawa.

Tour four Ottawa—One day

Ottawa, and its twin city of Hull across the river in Quebec, offer an excellent 24 mile scenic tour past buildings of government, through lovely parks and residential areas and along log-laden rivers.

The route is posted with maple leaf signs bearing the words "Scenic Drive."

Motorists would be well-advised to obtain a map of the city to avoid wrong turns during the tour.

Begin the tour at the National War Memorial. Turn west along Wellington Street and drive in through the main gate in front of the Parliament Buildings. To the right is the East Block where the Prime Minister has his office. Topped by the clock tower is the Centre Block with the House of Commons, Senate, Library, and Memorial Chamber. Guided tours are available. Exit through the west gate and . . .

Turn right on to Wellington Street. To the left are the exclusive Rideau Club and the U.S. embassy. Bank of Canada is on the left and the Supreme Court of Canada is set back on the right. The Garden of the Provinces sits perched on a high cliff at the end of the street.

Turn right across Pooley's Bridge and follow Duke Street to Chaudiere Falls and Chaudiere Bridge.

Cross the Ottawa River to Hull, noting the lumbering industries along the river. Turn

west on Highway 8, past the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. Re-cross the Ottawa River via the Champlain Bridge and . . .

Turn onto Island Park Drive. Continue across Carling Avenue to the 1,200-acre Central Government Experimental Farm with its botanical gardens and arboretum. Visitors are welcome and picnicking is allowed.

Continue south from the Highway 16 Traffic circle to Vincent Massey Park on Dow's Lake and the modern campus of Carleton University, **or, east from the traffic circle** on the Queen Elizabeth Driveway.

Along the drive are (on the left) Lansdowne Park, site of the annual Central Canada Exhibition and home games of the professional Rough Riders football team. The route passes the University of Ottawa and Canada's national defence headquarters. The trip continues to Confederation Square and the National Art Gallery.

Turn right onto Rideau Street noting the Rideau Canal locks which lower pleasure boats 81 feet to the Ottawa River. Past the Chateau Laurier Hotel turn left onto Sussex Drive which leads to the Canadian War Museum, Public Archives, and the Royal Mint on the cliff overlooking the Ottawa River. This is an excellent vantage

point for photos of the Parliament Buildings.

Continue on past Ottawa's new \$3.5 million City Hall on Green Island to Rideau Falls where the Rideau River plunges 37 feet into the Ottawa River. The route continues past the French Embassy, the Prime Minister's Residence (24 Sussex Drive) and on to Rideau Hall, residence of the Governor General. The grounds of Rideau Hall are open to visitors during summer months when the Governor General is not in residence.

Now follow the river into Rockcliffe Park, exclusive Ottawa residential district. From here are many fine views of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers with their log rafts and pulp floats. Drive past rockeries and the new Edinburgh Canoe Club to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks where visitors are welcomed any day except Sunday.

Follow St. Laurent Blvd. to Montreal Road, turn right to cross Cummings Bridge onto Rideau Street, then follow Charlotte Street past the Russian embassy to Laurier Avenue. On the left is Strathcona Park, an Ottawa beauty spot. Continue past historic Laurier House, home of two former Prime Ministers, to Nicholas Street. Turn right to Rideau Street, then left to the National War Memorial.

Historical

Even Samuel de Champlain had his troubles. Expert woodsman as he was, this famous explorer still managed to lose his astrolabe while camped in 1615 near the present town of Cobden. Two hundred and fifty years later, a 14-year-old boy ploughing up his father's fields found the ancient instrument hidden under a log. Despite the loss of this precious latitude-measuring gauge, Champlain pushed another 300 miles into the wilderness, into the heart of the Huron country near Midland north of the present city of Toronto.

Sixty years after Champlain pioneered the Ottawa valley, French Governor Frontenac sailed down the St. Lawrence River to the present site of Kingston. Where Tête du Pont Barracks stands today, he slashed down trees to build Fort Frontenac guarding the mouth of the river where it joins Lake Ontario.

Later fortified with stone foundations, the fort withstood numerous Indian and British attacks until captured by the latter in 1758.

Fort Frontenac was to play yet one more role in Canada's history. In the years following the American Revolutionary War, as United Empire Loyalists emigrated into the St. Lawrence Valley, it served as headquarters for surveyors plotting land allotments for these settlers.

The arrival of the Loyalists brought to the area from Cornwall to Picton the lifeblood that was to spur the area's development. By the early years of the 19th century, forests had disappeared and neatly-tailored farms grew up in their stead. Communities evolved along the river's shores and primary industry flourished.

Kingston had become the principal city of the region and when the War of 1812-14 broke out, it was only natural that Fort Henry should be built on the heights overlooking the city's naval dockyard. A force of 800 men—some from Fort Henry, others local militia—pursued an 8,000-man U.S. army down the St. Lawrence to the present site of Upper Canada Village. There, in the day-long Battle of Crysler's Farm, the British routed a force of 4,000 which had disembarked, in one of the decisive battles of the war. The War of 1812 had taught the British a valuable lesson: lose the St. Lawrence and you lose the war.

An alternative supply route was vital. Under the direction of Colonel John By, the army's Royal Engineers built the 126-mile Rideau Canal, whose 47 locks still provide a tranquil trip for pleasure craft.

At the head of the canal, where it joins the Ottawa River, grew the settlement of Bytown,

named for the Colonel. In later years it was to achieve more fame under another name—Ottawa. As military peace settled over the St. Lawrence Valley, political turmoil was burgeoning. The people of Upper Canada, as Ontario was then known, after achieving separate but equal status with Lower Canada (Quebec) began the fight to sever the British umbilical cord and make Canada a free nation.

Kingston was at the heart of this struggle and it was from this flourishing city that a tough-minded young lawyer strode forth to become a united Canada's first prime minister. Today, statues throughout the nation honour this man—Sir John A. Macdonald. Throughout southeastern Ontario are many museums and historic sites telling of these days from Champlain to Macdonald.

Adolphustown United Empire Loyalist Memorial Park and Museum, St. Alban's Church.

Almonte Mill of Kintail (Dr. Robert Tait McKenzie's Home), Mill of Kintail Canadian Arts and Pioneer Museum.

Cornwall United Counties Museum.

Dundela John McIntosh Farm (McIntosh apple).

Dunvegan Glengarry Museum.

Frankville (Hwy 29) Kitley Historical Museum.

Gananoque Gananoque Museum.

Golden Lake (Hwy 60) Golden Lake Algonquin Museum.

Hay Bay Hay Bay Church.

Kingston Murney Tower Museum, Murney Redoubt, Old Fort Henry, Queen's University Museum, Royal Military College Museum, The Shoal Tower, Fort Frederick.

Kingston Mills Blockhouse

Madoc O'Hara Mill Conservation Area and Museum.

Merrickville Blockhouse

Morrisburg Upper Canada Village, Crysler's Farm Battlefield.

Napanee Lennox and Addington Historical Museum.

Ottawa Bytown Museum (Commissariat Building), Agricultural Museum (Experimental Farm), Canadian War Museum, Laurier House, National Aviation Museum, National Museum of Canada, Public Archives of Canada.

Pembroke Champlain Trail Museum.

Perth Perth Museum.

Picton area The White Chapel, County Court House, Old St. Mary Magdalene Church.

Prescott Fort Wellington National Historic Park Museum, Site of the Battle of the Windmill.

St. Andrew's West Oldest Stone Church in

Ontario (St. Andrew's Parish Hall).

Trent River (Havelock) Trent River Museum.

Waupoos Marysburg Museum.

Westport Rideau Historical Society Museum.

Williamstown St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Bridge, boat and highway provide easy motoring access to southeastern Ontario. For U.S. vacationers, three bridges—at Cornwall, Prescott and Ivy Lea—leap the broad St. Lawrence River and link up with major highways on the Canadian shore. A ferry service shuttles autos and passengers from Clayton, N.Y., to Kingston.

Numerous ferries and bridges also move traffic across the Ottawa River from neighboring Quebec province. Major highways linking southeastern Ontario to the east and west include Highways 17 and 15, both part of the Trans-Canada Highway, Highway 2 and Highway 401, a limited access freeway.

The area has one of the best highway systems in the province and all major resort and vacation sites are easily reached by paved roads. For those wandering off the beaten track, most county and rural roads are passable all year round. Parks, campsites, picnic areas and trailer camps abound throughout the region.

The St. Lawrence Parks Commission operates a 170-mile chain of parks along the St. Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence Islands National Park chain includes 13 islands between Kingston and Morrisburg. Limited overnight camping space is available on the island parks, but visitors must bring all their own equipment.

Provincial parks in the area include those at Black Lake and Silver Lake west of Perth on Highway 7; South Nation, 40 miles east of Ottawa; Bon Echo on Mazinaw Lake; Fitzroy Harbor, 18 miles west of Ottawa; Stonecliffe, north of Deep River on Highway 17; and Rideau River near Kemptville.

Sightseeing opportunities range from hydro-electric power plants to windmills; from Upper Canada Village to the modern government structures of Ottawa.

The rocks of the Canadian shield underlying the entire area supply both mining operations and rock hounds eager to take home a chip off the old block. Lakes and resorts abound with all varieties of accommodation and opportunities galore for fishing, boating, swimming or just lazing in the sun.

Miscellaneous

Canadian banks are open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. In most areas, banks re-open Friday from 4:30 to 6 p.m., and in a few urban centres specific branches may be open on Friday evening.

Canadian postage must be used on all mail posted in Canada. Postcards require four cents, first class mail five cents for the first ounce, three cents for each extra ounce. All first-class mail within Canada is carried air-mail at no extra cost. Air mail to the U.S. costs eight cents an ounce. Parcels mailed to the U.S. require customs declarations. Detailed road maps of the province are available from this department or the Department of Highways, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Tipping in Ontario is standard with that in the U.S. and other Canadian provinces—generally 10 to 15 per cent of the bill.

Food

Ontario produces almost all foods with the

exception of citrus fruits.

In season, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, pears, apples, peaches, plums and gooseberries all are available. Maple syrup is an Ontario specialty.

Restaurants range from the simple in small communities to the luxury dining rooms in the larger cities.

Meals range from native Ontario dishes to European and Oriental. Prices are approximately the same as in similarly-sized centres in the U.S. and other provinces.

Weather and Clothing

Summer: Ontario's climate is similar to that of the northern U.S. Temperatures average in the low 70's in the summer, although there will be days with highs of 90 to 95. Most first-class accommodation, particularly in larger centres, is air-conditioned.

The summer generally is sunny with total rainfall rarely exceeding three inches during

the season. However, sweaters or light jackets still will be needed for the cool evening air, particularly in northern regions. Hay fever sufferers will find the northern Ontario pinewoods basically pollen-free. Except at luxury hotels, evening wear will not be needed during summer months. Casual leisure clothes are generally acceptable although many dining rooms and night clubs require jacket and tie. Canoe trippers are advised to bring packsacks rather than suitcases to allow easier stowing. Mosquito repellent is a must for early summer water trips.

Winter: Winter conditions vary from the relatively mild in southern Ontario to extremely cold in northern regions. Clothing plans should be adjusted accordingly. In ski regions, dress warmly for temperatures often dip well below zero. Dinner jackets and cocktail dresses are now seen frequently in better dining room and night clubs and at theatres and concert halls.

Shopping

Favourite items with visitors are native Ontario souvenirs (including pottery, Indian carvings, honey, cheese, ham and other food products), Eskimo carvings and prints, English woolens and china. For U.S. and foreign visitors there are duty-free shops in many areas which will ship your purchases direct to your home. Many historical sites, such as Upper Canada Village and Fort Henry, have special gift shops. U.S. visitors should check with customs officials at the U.S. border, or at the embassy in Ottawa or the U.S. consulates at Toronto and Windsor to learn exact U.S. customs regulations.

Costs

Your Ontario holiday can match your purse and purpose. Trailer and camp sites vary from 50 cents to \$1.50 per night. An entrance sticker, good

for all provincial parks, costs \$5. Hotels, motels and motor courts range from \$5 to \$20 a day, with higher prices for suites in major hotels. Meals in restaurants, dining rooms and night clubs are about the same as in comparable centres elsewhere in North America. Furnished housekeeping cottages at popular resorts cost from \$35 a week up. Tourist homes offer rooms beginning at \$3 a night. Fishing and hunting camp rates average about \$8 per person per day. (Your travel agent can be of help in arranging accommodation, or a complete list of available accommodation can be obtained from the Department of Tourism and Information. Canoe and row boat rentals start at \$1 per day and motors can be rented for \$3 per day and up, depending on the size.

N.B.—U.S. Currency is currently at a premium compared to the Canadian dollar. It is recommended that U.S. dollars be

converted to Canadian funds at a bank or hotel to obtain the best day-to-day rate.

Holidays

New Year, Good Friday, Easter, Labour Day, and Christmas dates are the same as elsewhere. Victoria Day is May 24 or the Monday preceding. Dominion Day is July 1. Civic holiday is the first Monday in August. Remembrance Day is November 11.

Liquor

Hard liquor, imported and domestic wines and imported beers can be purchased without permit at any of the government liquor stores located throughout most of Ontario. Store hours vary from location to location and it is best to check these upon arrival.

Domestic wines are available at retail wine stores in most larger centres in the province. Domestic beer is sold through Brewers'

Retail and manufacturers' outlets. It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to purchase or consume any alcoholic beverages.

It is wise to check in advance with the dining room or restaurant to ensure it is licensed to serve wine or liquor with meals. Also, as sale of alcoholic beverages is a local option in Ontario, it might be helpful to check first as to whether it is available in any given area.

Present regulations do not permit sale of liquor, beer or wine in taverns or bars on Sundays.

Highway Travel

Ontario residents are justifiably proud of their 86,000-mile network of paved highways. Most of this is two-lane roads, but there are some three lane stretches and on popular vacation routes there are four-lane expressways. Across the top of Metropolitan Toronto is a new 12-lane

by-pass, one of the widest highways in the world.

Speed limits are enforced. On most two-lane highways, maximum speed is 50 mph. On limited-access roads, speed limit is 60 mph. In urban and built-up areas the limit is 30 mph, with special limits imposed on some sections.

In the event of an accident it is necessary to notify the police and remain at the scene of the accident until cleared by officers.

On provincial highways, visitors will find the Ontario Provincial Police extremely courteous and helpful and motorists are advised to call upon them for assistance. Ontario roads are extremely well-marked. Highways are numbered as follows: the 400 series are four-lane divided highways of the most modern design. Numbers 2 to 135 are two-to-four lane undivided highways. Number 500 and up are secondary highways, usually local or access roads. The letter "B" after a highway

number indicates the highway route through a business district.

There are frequent marked picnic sites along the highway with tables, benches, trash cans and, in some instances, barbecues.

U.S. gasoline credit cards generally are accepted in Ontario. Gasoline costs approximately 40 cents (slightly higher in the north), but the Ontario gallon is about one-quarter larger than its U.S. counterpart.

Pedestrian Crosswalks

In large cities, a close watch must be maintained for special pedestrian crosswalks. They are marked by a painted "X" on the roadway and signs alongside or overhead. You **must** stop if a pedestrian is in the crosswalk or stepping off the curb. Passing other cars is illegal within 100 feet of the crosswalk, as indicated by the posted signs.

Entering Ontario

United States citizens need no passports

or visas. Identification papers, such as birth certificates or voter's cards should be carried. U.S. motorists will require ownership registration and driver's licence. Naturalized citizens of U.S. should carry citizenship papers.

Citizens of other countries resident in the U.S. must carry their U.S. alien registration cards. Citizens of the Americas, British Commonwealth and most western European countries need only their passports. (If resident in the U.S., see above.)

All other travellers require visas to come to Canada.

If in doubt, call Canadian consular offices in Washington, New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco or Seattle.

Customs Regulations

Visitors may bring in, duty free, almost all personal needs such as clothing, camping equipment, boats, outboard motors, radios,

fishing tackle, car trailers, two days food (if specifically needed), 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and 40 ounces of liquor.

Firearms and 50 rounds of ammunition are permitted. Revolvers, pistols and automatic firearms cannot be brought into the country. Many items (such as camera, binoculars, firearms, typewriters) should be registered with Canadian Customs for ease in returning to the U.S. This also applies to two-way citizens band and amateur radio sets. Use of this radio equipment in Canada requires a special permit from the Department of Transport, Ottawa.

Owners of private boats will receive a permit (C-13) on checking in at the first Customs and Immigration office they reach. It is good for six months and must be surrendered when leaving. N.B. There is a rebate of the provincial gasoline tax (approximately 13 cents per gallon) on all fuel purchased for your boats. Obtain form GT-100-1 from a gasoline station and

send it plus all fuel receipts to Inspector of Gasoline Refunds, Treasury Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

There are no difficulties in bringing in a private aircraft. Pilots must notify the first airport of landing of approximate arrival time. A Canadian customs officer will clear the aircraft and supply a temporary pilot permit for use in Canada.

Pet and hunting dogs require a health certificate. Pet birds must be judged healthy by a Canadian Department of Agriculture Inspector. There are no requirements for cats. Special permits are required from Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for importation of any plants.

Furniture for a privately-owned or rented cottage may require deposit with customs of a sum equal to customs duties and taxes. This is refundable when the furniture is returned to the U.S.

Individual gifts for friends and relatives—not exceeding \$10 per person—are duty free.

Minister's Message

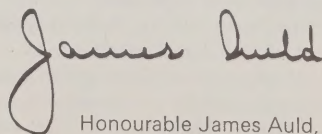
It is my personal pleasure to have this opportunity to invite you to visit Ontario. Within the pages of this booklet, you will have found many attractions worthy of your attention. But, the text and the picture can tell only part of the story.

What they cannot fully describe is the wonderful warmth of the people of Ontario, the feeling of hospitality that comes from a sincere desire to see that our visitors enjoy themselves to the utmost. Within Ontario's boundaries is an unparalleled variety of vacation delights. Regardless of the season we can offer you superb accommodation, comfortable transportation, our excellent highways,

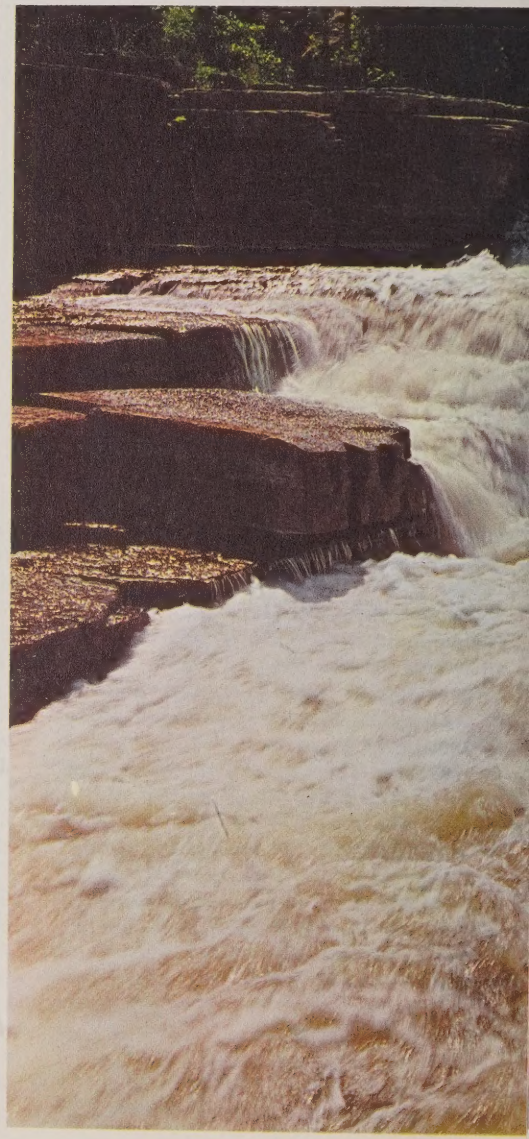
superb dining and a trip that we know you will enjoy.

If you have never before seen Ontario, you will be fascinated by its scope, by its contrasts of the past and present, and by the vitality which assures its future. Those who already know Ontario will welcome the opportunity to seek out new pleasures and to visit areas offering fresh vacation ideas.

We in the Department will do all we can for your holiday pleasure. If, after returning home, you have any comments or suggestions, we would be delighted to hear from you.



Honourable James Auld,
Minister of Tourism and Information.



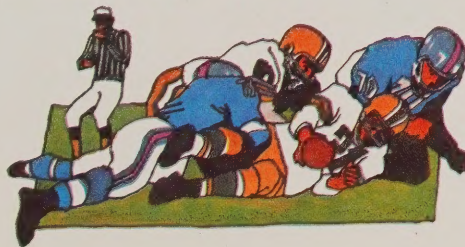
Bonnechere River falls near Eganville



Sunset at Chaffey's Locks



Upper Canada Village



Gananoque

